

OPTICAL MULTIPLEXING APPARATUS AND OPTICAL MULTIPLEXING METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an optical multiplexing technology for multiplexing a plurality of optical signals of different wavelengths. More particularly, the invention relates to an optical multiplexing apparatus for reliably multiplexing a plurality of optical signals having narrow wavelength intervals with a simple constitution, and to an optical multiplexing method.

2. Description of the Related Art

In the optical communications in recent years, it has been desired to increase the transmission capacity, and a wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) system has been developed as one of the means. In the optical transmission system according to the WDM system, in general, optical signals of plural wavelengths are transmitted through a single optical transmission line, and are demultiplexed or multiplexed in accordance with their wavelengths while being amplified through an optical amplifier so as to be transmitted to a desired terminal station.

In the optical transmission system according to the WDM system, efforts have been made to further increase the transmission capacity by decreasing the wavelength intervals (channel intervals) of a plurality of optical signals. For example, there has been proposed a system in which the wavelength interval is decreased to be from 100GHz to 50GHz. In the above optical transmission system, technology becomes necessary for widening a transmission band without the occurrence of crosstalk among the channels, so that the reliable multiplexing or demultiplexing of the optical signals can be performed in accordance with the wavelengths.

As the conventional optical multiplexing technology for multiplexing optical signals of narrow wavelength intervals, there can be exemplified the one disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 58-70652 (Japanese Patent No. 1427285). This publication is constituted by the combination of an optical multiplexing circuit having wavelength dependency and an optical multiplexing circuit

without wavelength dependency. For example, optical signals of every other wavelengths are multiplexed by a first optical multiplexing circuit having wavelength dependency, optical signals of the remaining wavelengths are multiplexed by a second optical multiplexing circuit having wavelength dependency, and output light from the first and second optical multiplexing circuits are multiplexed together by an optical multiplexing circuit without wavelength dependency.

However, when the wavelength intervals of the optical signals to be multiplexed are set to be as very narrow as, for example, 50GHz, the influence of nonlinear optical effect becomes a problem together with the occurrence of crosstalk among the channels. Concretely speaking, when the optical signals of neighboring wavelengths are under the same polarization state in a wavelength interval of 50GHz, it is considered that the power levels of the respective optical signals are susceptible to the influence of the nonlinear optical effect such as the four light wave mixing. In order to relax the nonlinear optical effect, it is effective to differ the polarizing state of the neighboring wavelengths and, particularly effective to employ a cross polarization system.

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a2 } However, it is not easy to multiplex the optical signals having narrow wavelength intervals while maintaining their polarization states. When an existing optical device is considered, such as an arrayed waveguide grating (hereinafter referred to as AWG), it is relatively easy to multiplex a plurality of optical signals in the identical polarization state while maintaining their polarization state, but it is very difficult to realize the multiplexing when they are in different polarization states. Besides, even if an optical device is realized which capable of multiplexing such optical signals, its cost will be very high.

Further, even if the nonlinear optical effect is relaxed by the employment of the cross polarization system, crosstalk occurs among the channels accompanying a decrease in the wavelength interval unless the optical device multiplexing the optical signals exhibits sharp filter characteristics, to deteriorate the transmission characteristics. The sharp filter characteristics referred to here stand for that the transmission band width of the filter is narrow to a sufficient degree.

According to the conventional optical multiplexing technology disclosed in the above Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 58-70652, optical signals of

neighboring wavelengths are multiplexed while maintaining the cross polarization state. It is possible to decrease the influence due to the nonlinear optical effect accompanying a decrease in the wavelength interval but it is difficult to sufficiently suppress the occurrence of crosstalk among the channels. That is, the above conventional technique uses interference-film type optical devices as the first and second optical multiplexing circuits. In general, however, since the interference-film type optical devices have poor filter characteristics, the wavelength interval that can be coped with is restricted. When the wavelength interval becomes as narrow as about 50GHz, although the optical devices having a wavelength interval of twice as wide can be used as the first and second optical multiplexing circuits, it is impossible to avoid deterioration in the transmission characteristics due to crosstalk only by simply multiplexing a set of cross polarized optical signals without any contrivance for suppressing the crosstalk in the third optical multiplexing circuit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was accomplished by giving attention to the above-mentioned points, and has an object of providing an optical multiplexing apparatus of a low cost capable of reliably multiplexing a plurality of optical signals having narrow wavelength intervals while suppressing the nonlinear optical effect and crosstalk, and an optical multiplexing method.

In order to accomplish the above-mentioned object, an optical multiplexing apparatus according to the present invention, as shown in Fig. 1, for multiplexing a plurality of optical signals having different wavelengths, comprises:

first optical multiplexing means 1 for multiplexing, among a plurality of optical signals that are input with directions of linear polarization of neighboring wavelengths being differed to each other and are successively given wavelength numbers depending upon the wavelengths, optical signals corresponding to odd wavelength numbers while maintaining their polarization states;

second optical multiplexing means 2 for multiplexing optical signals corresponding to even wavelength numbers among said plurality of optical signals while maintaining their polarization states; and

third optical multiplexing means 3 including:

a first input unit 3A for filtering the optical signals multiplexed by said first optical multiplexing means in accordance with filter characteristics that include a

transmission wavelength band with the wavelengths of odd numbers as centers, and have the band width of said transmission wavelength band which is narrower than the band width of transmission wavelength band of filter characteristics of said first optical multiplexing means;

a second input unit 3B for filtering the optical signals multiplexed by said second optical multiplexing means in accordance with filter characteristics that include a transmission wavelength band with the wavelengths of even numbers as centers, and have the band width of said transmission wavelength band which is narrower than the band width of transmission wavelength band of filter characteristics of said second optical multiplexing means; and

an output unit 3C for multiplexing the optical signals output from said first input unit 3A and the optical signals output from said second input unit 3B to output the multiplexed signal light.

According to this constitution, a plurality of optical signals that are input with directions of polarization of neighboring wavelengths being differed to each other are grouped into optical signals of odd wavelength numbers and optical signals of even wavelength numbers, to be multiplexed by the first optical multiplexing means and the second optical multiplexing means, respectively, while maintaining their polarization states. The optical signals having odd wavelength numbers and having even wavelength numbers are further multiplexed by the third optical multiplexing means having filter characteristics more sharp than those of the first and second optical multiplexing means 1 and 2, to be output as a WDM signal light. This makes it possible to reliably multiplex a plurality of optical signals having narrow wavelength intervals while suppressing the influence of nonlinear optical effect and the occurrence of crosstalk.

With the above optical multiplexing apparatus, it is preferable that a plurality of optical signals are input with directions of linear polarization of neighboring wavelengths being orthogonal to each other. This makes it possible to reliably decrease the influence of nonlinear optical effect.

As the concrete constitution of the above optical multiplexing apparatus, further, the third optical multiplexing means 3 may be provided with a function for maintaining a polarization state. This makes it possible to multiplex the optical signals having odd wavelength numbers and even wavelength numbers in a state

where directions of polarization of the neighboring wavelengths are more reliably differed to each other.

Further, an optical multiplexing method according to the present invention, of multiplexing a plurality of optical signals having different wavelengths, comprising:

a first optical multiplexing step of multiplexing, among a plurality of optical signals that are input with directions of linear polarization of neighboring wavelengths being differed to each other and are successively given wavelength numbers depending upon the wavelengths, optical signals corresponding to odd wavelength numbers while maintaining their polarization states;

second optical multiplexing step of multiplexing optical signals corresponding to even wavelength numbers among said plurality of optical signals while maintaining their polarization states; and

third optical multiplexing step of:

filtering the optical signals multiplexed by said first optical multiplexing step in accordance with filter characteristics that include a transmission wavelength band with the wavelengths of odd numbers as centers, and have the band width of said transmission wavelength band which is narrower than the band width of transmission wavelength band of filter characteristics of said first optical multiplexing step;

filtering the optical signals multiplexed by said second optical multiplexing means in accordance with filter characteristics that include a transmission wavelength band with the wavelengths of even numbers as centers, and have the band width of said transmission wavelength band which is narrower than the band width of transmission wavelength band of filter characteristics of said second optical multiplexing step; and

multiplexing the respective filtered optical signals to output the multiplexed signal light.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description of the embodiment in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a basic constitution of an optical multiplexing

wavelengths multiplexed by the AWG 10 and optical signals of even wavelengths multiplexed by the AWG 20 to generate wavelength division multiplexed (WDM) signal light of wavelengths λ_1 to λ_{32} ; and an in-line amplifier 40 for amplifying the WDM signal light output from the interleaver 30. Subscripts attached to the signs correspond to the wavelength numbers.

Although not shown in the figure, the optical signals of respective wavelengths input to the present optical amplifying apparatus may be optical signals sent from an optical transmitters corresponding to the respective wavelengths or optical signals of respective wavelengths branched by an ADM (add/drop multiplexer) device connected to an optical network. Further, optical signals of respective wavelengths are incident on the present optical amplifying apparatus such that the neighboring wavelengths are polarized in orthogonal to each other. Here, for example, as shown in Fig. 2, the direction of linear polarization of optical signals of odd wavelengths is oriented to the vertical direction in a plane perpendicular to the propagation direction, and the direction of linear polarization of optical signals of even wavelengths is oriented to the horizontal direction in a plane perpendicular to the propagation direction. The wavelength interval (channel interval) of incident light has been set to be very narrow such as 50GHz (about 0.4nm in a 1.5 μ m band).

The in-line amplifiers 41₁ to 41₃₂, 42₁ to 42₃₂ and 43₁ to 43₃₂ corresponding to the respective wavelengths λ_1 to λ_{32} , amplify the input optical signals up to a required level while maintaining their polarization states, to output the amplified optical signals. Optical transmission lines connected to the in-line amplifiers also have a function for maintaining the polarization. Although the in-line amplifiers were arranged in three stages on the input side for each of the wavelengths, the presence or the number of stages of the in-line amplifiers on the input side can be suitably determined depending upon the system to which the apparatus of the invention is adapted.

The DCFs 50₁ to 50₃₂ corresponding to the respective wavelengths λ_1 to λ_{32} is for compensating for the dispersion of wavelengths generated along the optical transmission lines connected to the present apparatus, and compensate for the wavelength dispersion of the input optical signals while maintaining their polarization states. The arrangement of the DCFs 50₁ to 50₃₂ is not limited to the above-mentioned places. Further, when there is no need of compensating for the

wavelength dispersion, the DCFs 50₁ to 50₃₂ may be omitted. Moreover, when it is difficult to use the dispersion compensation devices having a function for maintaining the polarization, the dispersion may be compensated by the dispersion compensation devices of the polarization independent type on or after the output side of the interleaver 30.

The AWGs 10 and 20 are known optical devices for multiplexing/demultiplexing the optical signals by utilizing the multiple beam interference. Here, the AWG 10 has input ports corresponding to the optical signals of odd wavelengths $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{31}$ and an output port, and multiplexes the optical signals of the odd wavelength numbers while maintaining their polarization to output the multiplexed signal light. The AWG 20 has input ports corresponding to the optical signals of even wavelengths $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{32}$ and an output port, and multiplexes the optical signals of the even wavelengths while maintaining their polarization to output the multiplexed signal light. As the AWG of the type of maintaining the polarization, such an AWG is suitable, wherein a waveguide is formed by using a material having a large index of double refraction to realize the function of maintaining the polarization.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing filter characteristics possessed by the AWGs 10 and 20, wherein Fig. 3A shows characteristics of the AWG 10 and Fig. 3B shows characteristics of the AWG 20.

As shown in Fig. 3A, the AWG 10 has periodic filter characteristics in which the transmissivity becomes a maximum corresponding to odd wavelengths $\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \dots$, and the AWG 20 has, as shown in Fig. 3B, periodic filter characteristics in which the transmissivity becomes a maximum corresponding to the even wavelengths $\lambda_2, \lambda_4, \dots$.

The interleaver 30 is an optical device having two input ports P_1, P_2 and one output port P_3 , and has periodic filter characteristics.

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing filter characteristics corresponding to the input ports of the interleaver 30, wherein Fig. 4A shows transmission wavelength characteristics corresponding to the input port P_1 and Fig. 4B shows transmission wavelength characteristics corresponding to the input port P_2 .

Referring to Fig. 4A, the filter characteristics corresponding to the input port P_1 have periodic characteristics in which the transmissivity becomes a maximum corresponding to the odd wavelengths $\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \dots$, and the widths of the transmission wavelength bands with the respective odd wavelengths as centers are narrower than the widths of the transmission wavelength bands in the filter characteristics of the AWG 10 shown in Fig. 3A. Referring to Fig. 4B, further, the filter characteristics corresponding to the input port P_2 have periodic characteristics in which the transmissivity becomes a maximum corresponding to the even wavelengths $\lambda_2, \lambda_4, \dots$, and the widths of the transmission wavelength bands with the respective even wavelengths as centers are narrower than the widths of the transmission wavelength bands in the filter characteristics of the AWG 20 shown in Fig. 3B.

The respective optical signals of odd wavelengths and even wavelengths input to the respective input ports P_1, P_2 are filtered in accordance with the above-mentioned characteristics, and then multiplexed, and WDM signal light maintained in a cross polarization state is output from the output port P_3 . The respective optical transmission lines connected to the input ports P_1 and P_2 of the interleaver 30 have a function for maintaining the polarization. Further, it is desired that the interleaver 30 itself is a device having a function for maintaining the polarization. However, when the respective optical signals of odd wavelengths and even wavelengths input to the interleaver 30, are reliably maintained in the cross polarization state, there may be used a device of the polarization independent type.

An advantage of multiplexing the respective optical signals odd wavelengths and even wavelengths output, respectively, from the AWGs 10 and 20, is in that the respective optical signals having very narrow wavelength intervals can be multiplexed while suppressing the crosstalk as a result of filtering the respective optical signals by combining sharp filtering characteristics as shown in Fig. 4. As a concrete example for realizing the filter characteristics as shown in Fig. 4, technology has been proposed in an article: Dingel Benjamin, et al., "Multifunctional Optical Filter using a Michelson GT Interferometer (MGTI)", Shingaku Giho, OCS 97-50, pp. 67-72, 1997. This technology will be briefly described here.

The multifunctional optical filter using MGTI disclosed in the above article has a constitution in which a reflecting mirror in the typical Michelson interferometer is replaced by a Gires-Tournois resonator (hereinafter abbreviated as GTR) as shown in

odd wavelengths and the optical signals of even wavelengths multiplexed by the respective AWGs 10 and 20, are further multiplexed by the interleaver 30, and then amplified up to a required level to be output.

As described above, a plurality of optical signals maintained in a cross polarization state are divided into the optical signals of odd wavelengths and the optical signals of even wavelengths to be multiplexed individually. Therefore, even when the wavelength interval is set to be as very narrow as, for example, 50GHz, it is possible to use the existing AWG corresponding to a wavelength interval of twice as wide (100GHz). Further, the AWGs 10 and 20 are required to have a function of maintaining the polarization. Here, the directions of polarization of the optical signals multiplexed by the AWGs 10 and 20 are oriented in one direction. Therefore, as mentioned above, if the waveguides of the AWGs 10 and 20 are formed by using for example a material of a large double refractive index, the function for maintaining the polarization can be easily realized, making it possible to use the AWGs 10 and 20 of a low cost. On the other hand, the AWG utilizing the multiple beam interference does not exhibit sufficiently sharp filter characteristics. It is therefore probable that the crosstalk occurs among the channels if the optical signals multiplexed by the respective AWGs 10 and 20 are simply multiplexed for their wavelengths. Therefore, in the apparatus of the present invention, the occurrence of crosstalk is suppressed by multiplexing the optical signals of odd wavelengths and the optical signals of even wavelengths by utilizing the interleaver 30 having filter characteristics which are more sharp than those of the AWGs 10 and 20.

By the combination of the AWGs 10, 20 with the interleaver 30, it becomes possible to lower the nonlinear optical effect and to reliably multiplex a plurality of optical signals having narrow wavelength intervals while suppressing the crosstalk. In such an optical multiplexing apparatus, when up-grading the system, it is possible to increase or decrease the number of channels separately for the optical signals of odd wavelengths and for the optical signals of even wavelengths, offering convenience.

In the above-mentioned embodiment, 32 waves were multiplexed and the wavelength interval was set to be 50GHz. The present invention, however, is in no way limited thereto only. Further, the wavelength band was described as a $1.5\mu\text{m}$ band. The invention, however, can also be applied when the optical signals of other wavelength band are to be multiplexed.